UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/779,441	02/13/2004	Raja Singh Tuli	005965.P001X3D	8757

8791 7590 03/17/2008

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
1279 OAKMEAD PARKWAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085-4040

EXAMINER	
DEBROW, JAMES J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/17/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/779,441	TULI, RAJA SINGH	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JAMES J. DEBROW	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 December 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *13-16,38-51,63-76,88-120 and 123-128* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-16,38-51,63-76,88-120 and 123-128* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/10/2007; 1/21/2005; 2/13/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 10 Dec. 2007.

2. Claims 13-16, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128 are pending in this case.

Claims 13, 38, 63, 88, 93, 97, 102, 106 and 111 are independent claims.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract exceeds 150 words in length. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The information disclosure statement filed **21 Jan. 2005** fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires the following: (1) a list of all patents, publications, applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office; (2) U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications listed in a section separately from citations of other documents; (3) the application number of the application in which the

information disclosure statement is being submitted on each page of the list; (4) a column that provides a blank space next to each document to be considered, for the examiner's initials; and (5) a heading that clearly indicates that the list is an information disclosure statement. The information disclosure statement has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

The IDS objected to because *an international search report is not considered non-patent literature* and is there lined through.

6. The information disclosure statement filed **13 Feb. 2004** fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Applicant's Response

7. In Applicant's response dated 10 Dec 2007. Applicant amended claims 13, 38 and 63; argued against all objections and rejection previously set forth in previous Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. **Claims 13, 38 and 63** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 13, 38 and 63 recites the language "*wherein the first portion covers a substantial viewing area of the display".* It is not clear to the Examiner as to meaning of *"substantial viewing area"* in this context. Therefore the Examiner interpretes the term *substantial* to mean "any portion of the display that than can be viewed by the naked human eye".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 13- 26, 38- 51, 63-76, 88-114, 120 and 128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin et al. (Patent No.: US 6,604,106 B1; Filed: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Bjork et al. (NPL: "WEST: A Web Browser for Small Terminals"; Published: 1999) (hereinafter 'Bjork').**

In regards to independent claims 13, 38 and 63, Bodin dscloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending a request for a document from a device to a remote server (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

automatically displaying an uncompressed first portion of the image on a display of the device, wherein the first portion covers a substantial viewing area of the display (col. 6, lines 36-48; Bodin discloses a servlet sending a compressed file/web page to a client per a request over a network and a decompression routine which decompresses the file/web page and passed to conventional browser routines for rendering in the usual manner. It has been established and well known in the art that web files/web pages are typically rendered/displayed to covers a substantial viewing area of the display.).

Bodin discloses a web server resolves the connection between the client and server and serves out the requested content. If the client is not able to decompress the files, the servlet decompresses the request on-the-fly. Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device

transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches Flip Zooming which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set. Thus selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device.).

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the

document at the remote server (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image. Thus the tapping of the pen transmits data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 14, 39 and 64, Bodin discloses *wherein the document comprises displayable information in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. text/html.).

a portion of the image is rendered from the displayable information (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. image/gif.).

In regards to dependent claims 15, 40 and 65, Bodin dscloses *wherein displayable information comprises one of: Java* (col. 4, lines 26-37)*; and text in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10).

In regards to dependent claims 16, 41 and 66, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein said selectively displaying comprises:*

scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 17, 42 and 67, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the location on the image is specified using:*

a location on the display of the device; and

a position of the image on the display of the remote device.

However Bjork teaches *a location on the display of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

a position of the image on the display of the remote device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus clicking on the links indicates *a position of the image on the display of the remote device.*).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 18, 43 and 68, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the position of the image on the display comprises:*

data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. It has been established and well known in the art that the operating system within computer systems/devices is typically designed have a mechanism in place to detect movement/scrolling activities. Thus Bjork teaches data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 19, 44 and 69, Bodin does not expressly *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 20, 45 and 70, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device* (It is commonly known in the art the user typically enters text via the display of a PDA.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 21, 46 and 71, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 22, 47 and 72, Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form;*

displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the device; and

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device;

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

*displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the devic*e (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input (It has been established and is well known in the art that a user is able to request a web page/document via a PDA.)

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 23, 48 and 73, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. Thus by selecting and clicking on a link, the user is requesting for the document comprises data specifying the user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements. Regardless of the number of times a user enters input (first, second or third) a request for a document, the software behaves the same.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 24, 49 and 74, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 25, 50 and 75, Bodin disclose *wherein the portion of the user interface of the web browser comprises at least one of:*

title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a computer system wherein a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response. It is well known in the art that user interface of the web browsers typically contain title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button.).

In regards to dependent claims 26, 51 and 76, Bodin disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements is received from the remote server only during initialization of the device for accessing remote documents* (It has been established and is well known in the art that layout elements/images of an interface are typically received/displayed on the device during initialization.).

In regards to independent claims 88, 97 and 106, Bodin discloses a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

wherein a portion of the document changes with respect to time if rendered in a browser (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that a web page can contain banner(s) that changes with respect to time.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device;

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device.

However Bjork *teaches* receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 89, 98 and 107, Bodin discloses *wherein the user input comprises a mouse down event* (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that computer systems are typically equipped with a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 90, 99 and 108, Bodin discloses *wherein the mouse down event is at a location of the image which location corresponds to one of: a link; and a text box* (It has been established and is well known in the art that web pages are commonly designed with links and text boxes which are typically accessed or selected using a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 91, 100 and 109, Bodin does not expressly disclose *the portion of the document comprises a banner.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the portion of the document comprises a banner* (p.190, rt. col. 1st para.; Bjork teaches a web page containing an banner advertisement.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 92, 101 and 110, Bodin does not expressly disclose *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device.*

However Bjork teaches *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to independent claims 93, 102 and 111, Bodin discloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device; and

receiving a selection at the device;

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

receiving a selection at the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus by clicking on

the links within the page, the system automatically sends a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 94, 103 and 112, Bodin discloses *text representing a link in the document is rendered slightly bolder in the image* (It has been established and is well known in the art that text representing a link in the document typically is rendered slightly bolder in the image/document).

In regards to dependent claims 95, 104 and 113, Bodin discloses *displaying a feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server* (It has been established and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 96, 105 and 114, Bodin discloses *displaying the feedback comprises changing a cursor into an hourglass* (It has been established and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web

document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 120 and 128, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device* (p.193, rt. col. 5th para.; Bjork teaches navigation using up and down buttons for moving up and down the hierarchy. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes these button are hard coded within the WEST browser.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

12. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

13. **Claims 115-117, 123 and 125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin in view of Bjork further in view of Caruso et al. (Patent No.: US 7,113,638 B2; Filed Jan. 27, 2000) (hereinafter 'Caruso').**

In regards to dependent claims 115 and 123, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.*

However Caruso teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image* (col. 4, lines 21-23; 165 in Fig. 1A; Caruso teaches a block locator which is responsible for locating blocks within an image that are different from the blackground color of the image. Using the broadest interpretation, Examiner concludes the block locator would be capable of detecting a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 116, Bodin in view of Bjork teaches in the context of WEST, *loosy compression deals with text reduction in the shape of text summarization techniques* (p.189, left. col. 5th para.).

However Caruso teaches *wherein the compressed format is attained through lossy compression* (col. 3, lines 1-7; col. 4, lines 48-64; Caruso teaches lossy compression achieves high fast compression rates by loosing information.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claims 117 and 125, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server*.

However Caruso teaches *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server* (col. 4, line 61- col. 4, line 7; Fig. 2; Caruso teaches a rectangular array of pixels of a compressed image file.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

14. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

15. **Claims 118, 119, 124, 126 and 127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso further in view of**

Kurzweil et al. (Patent No.: US 6,587,583 B1; Filed Sep. 17, 1999) (hereinafter 'Kurzweil').

In regards to dependent claims 118 and 126, Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso does not expressly teach *wherein the blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location.*

However Kurzweil teaches *blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location* (col. 14, line 56-col. 15, line 2).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claims 119 and 127, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image.*

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image* (col. 19, line 49-col. 20, line 24).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claim 124, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale.*

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale* (col. 15, lines 3-28).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col. 1, lines63-66).

16. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

17. Applicant's arguments filed 10 Dec. 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues *amended claims require the first portion to be 1,) uncompressed and 2,) cover a substantial viewing area of the display. Bjork does not teach these claim limitations* (Remarks, p. 22).

The Examiner concludes Applicant amendment changes the scope of the claim. Therefore the Examiner's rejection has been modified to reflect such change as the amended limitation is now cited within the primary reference. See rejection above.

Applicant argues *Bjork does not teach rendering an image from the entire documents. Bjork teaches a proxy server which chunks pages into smaller pages, reduces text, and extracts links, see page 188, right col., bullets 3-5. These operations are not the same as rendering an image from the entire document. For this reason alone, the combination fails to anticipate applicant's claims. Based on this, applicant also submits that Bjork fails to teach any other claim element regarding the image* (Remarks, p. 23).

The Examiner disagrees.

Bjork teaches the original web-pages were compressed both in terms of their linguistic content by mean of text reduction, and in terms of their visual presentation, and presented to the user by means of focus+context visualization. Thus Bjork teaches rendering an image from the entire documents/web pages (p.188, left. col., 3rd para.).

18. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Conclusion

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100